subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewe's subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be

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receive their papers at the same post office.

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## THE NATIONAL FIRA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854.

NO. 388.

Boston, May 31 .- The examination of the

Boston, 2 P. M .- The Free Soil State Con-

The court martial in the case of Dr. Stei-

the horses were killed; a small stone house,

PROFESSOR BUILER'S FAMILY.

name alone, if we were at liberty to give it,

"Mr. Butler like his lamented brother is a teacher, and conducts one of the best young

would secure attention and entire confidence

of small means, but with a noble, generous

soul, well worthy of his Christian name. Know

put to the severest test that can be conceived, he never was heard to uttor a vindictive word

Professor Butler left a widow and child

Let them be cared for also. We doubt not

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

In the Senate, Monday, the printing ques-

Mr. Gwin moved to lay the resolution on the

The amendment was agreed to-yeas 23

The number of copies was then increased to

On motion by Mr. Gwin, the Senate pro-

ceeded to consider the bill authorizing the coin-

age of gold pieces of the value respectively of

The bill was read through, and then post-

In the House, after Mr. McDougal had con-

Mr. Shaw addressed the Committee on the

mate purposes, which the Constitution has au-

said that he proposed to speak against the Pa-

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House insisted

committee of conference was ordered on the

Mr. Gerrit Smith obtained the floor.

thorized Congress to accomplish.

On his motion the Committee rese

uspension of the rules; pending which, The House adjourned.

Senate, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

cific railroad bill.

owing resolution :

40 000, and the resolution was then adopted-

yeas 23, nays 12.

gather the following items:

papers exult at the result.

family, missing.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

LEONARD WRAY. ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

- 3 CHAPTER VI.

The Brethren of the Red Republic. desh ful whether the historian, writing the enlightenment of posterity, as be edification of his own generaands to take account of to bring about the greater recording. He sees only the latter,

the gross; and it is sufficient for that they present themselves to his belo. He does not stay to inquire and rumentalities which have derusin results, deeming it beneath hesory to deal with what may as the by-play of the supernume A few leading events and promionages are made to stand boldly out . Uka the chief figures grouped ound of a picture; but the deterof those events, and the combinorv and unhappy circumstances shown satisfactorily to those who as read, and who may also desire comething of the latent sources of naotions; to become acquainted with fluences which have turned the in favor of a particular individel the current of events in the

a particular catastrophe. from an attentive examination of the ords, the vulgar incidents, of any emporaneous periods of history to the philosopher, to trace to addenly decided it! To such an r truth the toothache which has solitician, and disabled him at a mosis has an interest in the consewhich it has led, greater, and is to d possibly, by the historian-than that has to be fought and won, or public struggle of parties in their

e addresses a different class of The reader of graver history, like v spectator at a theatre, cares only changing of the scene and the knows is to be played upon his credulity, the transformations which are to delude | against property". their gray and sober garb of

cords of his own time, and the

ts purpose, as that which seat in the National Assembly hall call Fourier. He was years of age, and stood above having a frame that indicated sturally small and round, and set ball neck and an enormous ulder, looked singularly diminuded with extraordinary brilliancy

lently regarded as an oracle by known author and poet, who had by Eighteenth Louis, of the Tonth the Citizen King, and of the Repubamidst all the political changes st thirty five years, had remained by his great popularity, he became a canand awoke one morning a duly-elected ntative of the people. Fourier addressby the familiar name of Victor, by appeared to be likewise recognised Fourier's left was seated one of the most journalists of the day-a small,

erve to conceal his firm, square

the determined set of his mouth. He

oth surprising volubility and emphasis,

a visible affectation of the style of the , so as to cover a portion of his can Greenment. He had a sad and somewhat the peoples have a long as temperating the sand somewhat the peoples have a long and political opponent rested on his head and he was haunted by the memory of mature grave one of the brightest and most ferrid advocates of pure republicanism. A left and political opponent rested which had burried to a prevalent device on the detailed by their conduct during the decadful deep device was in the total states and most first and the was naunted by the memory of mature grave one of the brightest and most first and advocates of pure republicanism. A left and those who govern them. Do those island-resting a left and the was naver painted; and on looking at her peoples have a long as count to settle with the Royalities; and settle with the coming contents. In the count of the cumilitary continue out to settle with the total states and some with which to the count of the populace. Headle states and some with which the coming contents. In the detailed by their conduct of the chances of the Red Royalities; and settle with the Royalities and settle with the coming contents. In the count of the populace. The provide and settle with the count of the populace and the merce o

VOL. VIII.

are changed. Opinion has made progress, savages." and it will never again tolerate such a tyranny as that of the guillotine. Thy doctrine is a ating civilization," shouted Baudoin. monstrous one."

Dictator are likely to stand true, if the order simply a theory of universal brigandage. I say should be issued for us to be sacrificed? I that even savages respect the rights of properam not particular about the mode; I only care ty which they have once recognised, and yet for the thing. Whether you mow down your political opponents with grape-shot, or get rid of them by the guillotine, is of very little conin saying thus much, I calumniate civilization, sequence, I think, so they be got rid of. I ar- thy doctrine about property involves a gross gue for the principle, no mercy to those who calumniation of the social and democratic Rewill not show mercy to you. I tell you we public, as I understand it. The great idea must have a new Reign of Terror in France, which has to be developed, is not less that of until we have secured supreme power. Once the common interest of peoples than of the we have gained that, we may become as mod-unity of a nation. The basis of that common "And I, in turn, repeat to you," Citizen Fou- order, and for good government." rier," retorted Victor, "that your traditions of blood and carnage, of pillage and burning, are

enjoyed, as a nation, though under numerous a popular government—one that shall not only simble carpenter's assistants, on whom ting develves, and takes small or no of them as parties indispensable to the of liberty; and the aim of republican legislation of a scenic effect, on a scale how-But the reader of fiction expects tions, and introduce even larger measures. But your republicanism is a tyranny of might have raised. I say, the nation will not respond guished men in France."

so long as we are divided upon questions such as those which Citizens Fourier and Baudoin have raised. I say, the nation will not respond guished men in France."

"I bit' you disperse. Citizen Fourier, thou as those which Citizens Fourier and Baudoin have raised. I say, the nation will not respond guished men in France." aquisited with the secret of the tricks | against right; it is a war against hearth, and | to those mad theories, still less submit to be | home, and family-a sanguinary crusade governed by them, or by their advocates. Let ed himself by Fourier, in the place assigned to able ci izen from entertaining his friends in his

shouted a singular looking | canism that does not outrage common sense." ant; to see them in their paint, man, seated at the lower end of the table.

stand up in the midst of a company of socialist fire years of national existence, properly speak-and republican philosophers, to defend the ing. She only lived, of her own life, from the ing a post, and, as such, has rights of property! Property is robbery, I red amusement, the most of publicanism, or, if you like it better, republican the Girondists were expelled. During that brother citizens," said Roussillon. socialism, assumes perfect equality, and there- brief period, the nation subordinated power to fore all property must be in common, or a herself; divided and reduced it within limits;

social republic is impossible." implanted local and individual liberties; and, "I will not stay to discuss that mad theory if she did not accomplish everything she strived It is the enunciation of such doctrines as these, as a part of the policy of the Red Republic, France will never telerate a system of govern-ment founded on a deliberate disregard of all State. The faculty politic was rapidly abthose ties which bind the body politic together. sorbed in the agencies of the superior au-Nay, if France durst—yes, durst—avow her-thority. The citizens lost all their liberties, as a people of brigands. Thou and Citizen Fou- farmed out by power, and governed by stewrier may harangue clubs of desperate men, living in defiance of the laws and of order, and since the death of Louis XVI France has, under may excite them to frenzy against the middle classes—nay, against all classes; but you will ted herself nobly. But those brilliant episodes us hear become the Ishmaelites of civilized society- sppertain wholly to the history of the lover of order will raise his hand against you. is, whether Democracy signifies anything? If requested Leonard to give the company his went away with Roussillon, but had scurcely What but the insane barbarities of the terrority does, and if for Democracy and by Democra-opinion of the Prince's republicanism. ists to whose traditions you seem to cling with cy we accomplished a new revolution last Feb back from the hand, all bedabbled with the basis of our venerated Rousseau's social conof our holy faith for the bewildered nation to ism might now have been the ruling power in Europe! And yet such scenes as these you vidual rights!" exclaimed several. would again behold enacted, and call that state

rier, "may not the old republicans say of the state of things that led to these barbarities, as you esteem them? Did not the privileged classes set the example, in their day of prosperity? You speak of Atheism, and the God-mercy of the strong, the rich at that of the disrepute amongst us? Was it not the obscene debaucheries and rank excesses of the priest- That an imposing force of bayonets, swords, hood? Who engendered a contempt for law and artillery, is absolutely necessary to restrain and order, if not those very classes who, hav-ing the power, first made the law, and then security to honest folks? If so, then you ought the whole of our strength, combined, will not boldly outraged it? Who brought Royalty into to have preserved your monarchic system. It bring in our man." contempt, if not Royalty itself by its own con- was mere hypocrisy to talk about revolution, tempt of public decency and morality. Did it not live in daylight concubinage and adultery?

Did it not outrage the sacred ties of family

"Oh! oh! Thou art going too far, Citizen Did it not outrage the sacred ties of family and of private honor? Did it not stoop to clandestino transactions to rob the public exchequer, so that it might get gold to squander upon its favorites and parasites? Did it not like these, you have doubly betrayed the people over-tax the nation to procure the means of ministering to its own profligacy? Did it not plunge headlong into inglorious wars, which crippied the country's resources, exhausted its crippied the country's resources, exhausted its energies, and left it at the mercy of the for exercising it. I affirm, that if you thought the eigner? Did it respect property? Consult the people so grossly ignorant, and, when left to records of the infernal Bastile. Go read the govern themselves, capable of such scandalous ordinances of the Bull's-eye Chamber, and then aberrations and irreparable acts of cowardly answer me whether property has rights where mischief, then to establish universal soffrage high-handed despotism—the despotism of Royalty—is turned against it. If Republican
France—call her Terrorist France if thou
wilt—struck Europe with affright, it was less
one of the company. because France was republican, than because

have no more of this."

chiefs, and its stern stoicism, in sacrificing even | eign territories than she has for the rights of friends as well as opponents, when the safety and the welfare of the republic demanded it." Citizen Baudoin is in the wrong. The accept-"The extreme penalty for political offences was abolished when freedom of political opinion was declared in France," remarked Victor: than forgettest that Citizen Fourier. Times of civilized peoples to a condition below that of "Oh, oh! Citizen de Beauvoisin is calumni

"Don't talk about civilization," "And tell me, pray," retorted Fourier, whether the jamissaries of our republican which to thee is the perfection of civilization, is I tell you we public, as I understand it. The great idea

interest is respect for individual rights, for "Popular government," exclaimed Fourier.
"Of course," replied De Beauvoisin; "and tion of the play; he does not wish to atrocious, abominable, and insane. We have the problem we have to solve is how to secure us have republicanism, red, white, or tri-color,

> "What a farce," resumed the individual in the National Assembly. "Is is that of the called Baudoin, shouting at the very top of his hour? Once for all, let it be known that for thine, Citizen Baudoin," replied Victor, for-far from it, unhappily-she brought out a our party show which will only gain converts amongst those vast amount of self-governing power from the who have nothing, and who seek everything. | body social, which has continued to ferment in it ever since, under every disadvantage. But. that raises enemies against it even in the ranks | tween power and the nation became inverted. ture upon prophecy so far as to predict that and trampled out her political vitality. The

not to the history of the people. What I ack Englishmen, Americans, the first thing to do is

"And law! Public order! Religion! Indi-"Ab, bah !" shouted the other. "Do you of things a Republic. No, no! France will think, then, that under a democratic and social will excuse a stranger for saying even so republic of this kind-one without a dictator, without a Senate, without factotums, and without spies-order would not be preserved? Do you believe that the people want a monarch as

to Baudoin," ejaculated half a dozen voices.

"And the Provisional Government!" asked one of the company.

"Ah! The Provisional Government. Thank thee, citizen, for the hint," responded Baudoin.
"Of course, it professed the very highest esteem and confidence in the people—a confidence justified by their conduct during the

with which he had defended the partisans of the Mountain in their contest with the Moderates in the National Assembly; his subequent imprisonment under martial law, and the temporary suppression of his journal, by command to overreach one another, may set their republicans? Bah! Rulers—selfish rulers—seeking their own ends, striving to outwit and to overreach one another, may set their respective Cabinets by the ears, but the time is gone by for them to make the peoples the tools of their egotistical ambition. And what, I ask the Red Republic, who now looked up to him as one of their leading men, whilst he regarded them as convenient instrumentalities for the furtherance of his own ends. He was addressed as Emile de Beauvoisin.

Around there, at a long table, covered with the remnants of an elegant repast, were seated some twenty or thirty other notable individuals, some twenty or thirty other notable individuals. with which he had defended the partisans of nation across the Atlantic—young in years, but lition of all authority, as they ought, the most Rollin has no prestige, and will only draw his narrative endeavored to avoid the extremes The excitement is subsiding though large num their own strength? Deny if you can that it as Emile de Beauvoisin is the traditions of '93; and by those the Red Beauvoist in the remnants of an elegant repast, were seated some twenty or thirty other notable individual.

"The discussion is getting warm," observed be some twenty or thirty other notable individual of their position as representatives of the people in the National Assembly. But they all be longed to the extreme party, the prospects of which in the coming election they were not be established by anarchied by anarchied by anarchied by anarchied or of our party, which have come down to us from the days of the old Mountain and the old reverby that they are heroes. In the Assembly, we are cowards, for we want the moral ourrage to stand by one another and defend our principles. What, it is war to what, it is secured to the confidence of the country. If she commence by a violation our hand, and barricades to fight behind, we are heroes. In the Assembly, we are cowards; for we want the moral ourrage to stand by one another and defend our principles. What, it is sour porty and the country. If she commence by a violation of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she country is should plunge headlong into anarchy? The only way is for her to strengthen herself internally by pathering around her the interests of the moral ourrage to stand by one another and defend our principles. What, i ask you, secured to the old Mountain it is controlled to the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she commence by a violation of the country of the country. If she country is the coun

Baudoin. "Every true democratic and socialist republican must vote for Raspail, or not at all. Unless we secure our candidate, the revo-

his appearance at the door, accompanied by what hay, we must not vote for him." Leonard Wray. There was almost immediate

ing towards Fourier, and introducing our hero. "Citisen Leonard Wray, of Washington."
"We are delighted to welcome in our midst," replied Fourier, placing Leonard between himself and Victor, "a republican of the

"I am deeply indebted to you, gentlemen," observed Leonard, addressing the company generally, in very good French, "for your kind ing to devour, what remained of the fruit that lap of ease and Church preferments. In the recention of a complete stranger, simply behad been served as dessert. A very few molife of Gavazzi a revolution intervenes, and he, artist; partly one of pleasure, and partly that I may make acquaintance with some of the master-pieces which grace the museums of the European capitals. But my introduction to "In the name of the Republic," said he, European capitals. But my introduction to "In the name of the Republic," said he, Monsieur Rousillon is, I find, likely also to afterning a side his cloak, so as to show his scarf,

him, was received with every mark of appro- own house."

"Citizen Wray," observed Roussillon, "is, I find, somewhat intimately acquainted with Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte"—

This name was the signal for a loud shout of derision, which having subsided, Roussillon

"Oh, oh! Boulogne-Strasburg!" retorted law.

continued:

"Allons!" shouted Victor; "another apologist for this crack-brain." "Crack-brain, or not," retorted Roussillon. "I come to propose to you, very seriously, that with a dressed him:

"Ah, ah! Elect him President, perhaps," exclaimed Fourier, derisively. "Precisely, Citizen Fourier; that is my prop-

osition," responded the artist. For some minutes, the uproar caused by this announcement, made in all gravity by Roussilto the ficial. lon, was so great, that nothing could be distin-guished amidst the confued clamor of so many voices, save, occasionally, an expression of scorn, or an epithet by no means complimentary to
the Prince. Leonard looked on in mute astonishment, for he was uninitiated in the setonishment, for he was uninitiated in the se-Nay, if France durst—yes, durst—avow herself a convert to so wild a system, Europe would comply one by one, and did not even retain the sacred to self a convert to so wild a system, Europe would comply one by one, and did not even retain the sacred to self-defence, for her civil-league against her in self-defence, for her civil-league against h

"I appeal to our brother, Citizen Wray, Let us hear his opinions." Probably in deference to the stranger, the tumult of voices was hushed, and Roussillon

said he, rising. "I knew Prince Louis Napo-leon in the United States, and it was my privilege to render him some trifling service, which low tone, and in bad English: led to my contracting an intimacy with him, '93, in her Phrygian cap, extended to them to 1848; by the Social Democrats of the eighteenth | which, with little interruption, has lasted until | Fourier has been betrayed. It is forbidden by grasp. But for the spectacle she presented, of century to those of the nineteenth, to attack unbridled license taking the place of popular the system of centralization so lauded by the of our institutions, and an advocate of univerunbridled license taking the place of popular liberty; of incarnate Atheism, under the guise liberty liberty; of incarnate Atheism, under the guise liberty liberty; of incarnate Atheism, under the guise liberty he was interrupted by a few murmurs of approbation. "As far as I had any opportunity of learning his sentiments on political questions, sponded R worship; of the despotism of faction and the guillotine usurping the seats of justice and of national law; but for those, alas—and alas that we should have to record it—Republican—like the mitizens. But, unless you decenprobation. "As far as I had any opportunity of learning his sentiments on political questions, rulers and ruled political masters—tyrants and the was interrupted by a low murmars of appropriation. "As far as I had any opportunity of learning his sentiments on political questions, rulers and ruled political masters—tyrants and the was interrupted by a low murmars of appropriation. "As far as I had any opportunity of learning his sentiments on political questions, rulers and the was interrupted by a low murmars of appropriation. "As far as I had any opportunity of learning his sentiments on political questions, rulers and ruled political masters—tyrants and the was interrupted by a low murmars of appropriation." power of man to answer. I would rather not here to night. But take counsel, and keep have given any opinion, gentlemen, for I do not quite quite quite quite for the next few days. Do not desee what end is to be gained by it. I hope you liver at more of your letters of introduction."

"It is true," observed Fourier, as Leonard claimer Leonard. "We have different notions reseated himself; "what have we to gain by of free m on our side of the Atlantic—yes, learning that Citizen Louis Bonaparte professes | sir.". we should vote him into power ?"

"For sound reasons, Citizen Fourier," replied Roussillon: "one of the first of which is, that not hely whistling, "Hail Columbia!"

"At least, let us show our strength by voting for him," retorted Fourier. "Or expose our weakness," retorted the

served Baudoin, "that his fidelity to the social

and democratic republic has been proved, or

we might suspect him of describe our cause."
"No, no!" shouted several of the company. "Citizen Baudoin," replied Roussillon, turning deadly pale, "when I stood between thee and death, and we fought side by side in the Clos St. Lazare, thou didst not accuse me of deserting the cause. Thou art an ingrate." "Stay, stay," interposed Fourier: "we know thee for a true brother, and thou need not take further heed of Citizen Baudoin. We do not suspect thy fidelity, but thy advice takes us somewhat by surprise. Let us hear thy rea-

Roussillon had his own motives for appearing to be pacified; but he now and then turned his with a scarcely suppressed scowl of defiance, as ing to the temptation to finish it.

he detailed his views of the chances of the Red

THE LIF, OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By P. C.

intend to do all they can, by their votes, to keep it. They will give their votes either to Cavaig-nae or to Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. But can we vote for Cavaignae? No, no! thousand times, no! What is more, we must, in the interest of the Red Republic, strive to they will not vote for us, they must either ab-stain, or vote for Louis Napoleon." "And if he should be elected?" asked one

of the company, what guarantee have we for "At least as good as though you elected Cavaignae," was the artist's response.
"He will bring on another crisis in less than

So much the better," retorted Roussillon : we shall then have another chance." "We won't have Cavaignac! We won't turn out a wiser man than we think him!" " And suppose he should deceive us all, and have him!" shouted a large number of the asked De Besuvoisin. "Remember, he is a Sonaparte, and these Bonapartes have a terrible to int for making themselves obeyed, when once 'hey have the power of enforcing their

month," observed another.

"Cl izen de Bauvoisin is jesting, friends," remar ed Fourier. "The Republic has little As Baudoin resumed his seat, there was a to feat on that score. The talent of the Bonavery general assent given to his last proposition, which was manifested by loud shouts of "Well! is self-wident. But if he has all the genius of good!" and by a succession of "bravos." At the height of these, the artist Roussillon made oursel es, he is not our candidate, and, come

There now ensued a long and a warm disartist, and a brother republican from the other side of the Atlantic," said Roussillon, advancing towards Fourier and introduce my friend, a brother of opinion, and the formation of two parties—one under the leadership of Roussillon, the other under that of Fourier and Roussillon, and the formation of two parties—one under the leadership of Roussillon, the ussion, which terminated in a decided division discussion was still raging loud and furiously, when a servant suddenly entered the apartment, and, in hurried tones, exclaimed-

"The commissary! The commissary!"
The effect produced by this announcement was sudden and startling. The clamor almost immediately ceased, and the assembled comadd, a republican. My visit to Europe is as an guard was heard on the stairs, and presently

"No! Pardon me, Citizen Commissary," said | and his Cardinals. This brief speech, after which Leonard seat- Fouriet; "the law does not prohibit a peace-

"I do not wish to press this matter further. observed the commissary, glancing around, "unless you compel me. I have information the friend of Gavazzi, G. B. Nicolini, a fellow blown down, and fitty other houses damaged great good. respecting you, which has rendered it imperative exile, and author of a History of the late Ro- very badly. The walls of Mr. Price's residence or me to present myself to you at an inconvenient time, as I perceive, and to disperse your company. Further, I have to apprize you that your house will henceforward be under surveilance. Gentlemen, I hope you will respect the

The Assembled company were too well acmainted with the nature of the commissary's powers, under present circumstances, to offer any resistance, and they therefore silently prepared to depart. Presently, however, the com-missara fixed his eye on Leonard, and forth-"Your pardon, Citizen; but you are a for-

signer of I mistake not." It'y," answered Leonard, bowing. "Ye'r name, if you please."
Leof ard, somewhat surprised, but admonish

"Ye residence?" asked he. "He al de Lille and Albion," replied Leon-

so unpopular. Presently, however, the voice ed it u and restored it to its owner, merely of Roussillon was heard, rising above the tuobservi g, "'Tis well" This coremony being ended, the assembled graphic mandates go from the President, to en- ing him intimately, and being with him during guests departed, exchanging salutations with force the act at all hazards, the military have the dark and exciting hour of his poor brothson, seemed now to be regarded by them with

left the apertment, than his impatience found

meaning of all this," said he. The artist smiled bitterly as he replied "This, friend Wray, is a domiciliary visit.

sponded Roussillon, "and your presence in our company looked suspicious. If I could have foreseen this, I would not have brought you "And you call this a republic, and yourselves ! free and independent people!

ou esteem them? Did not the privileged lasses set the example, in their day of proslesses set the example, in their day of prosless of Reason; but who brought religion into less of Reason; but who brought religion into listened amongst us? Was it not the obscene last the stated, offered at prescriptive right, the weak will be at the for granted that all who are seeking power, at present, are sincere republicans too? That mobile! teping sentry there; but the two friends passed out, unchallenged, and separated as listed of the guard to sell Burns for \$1,200. The price was forthwith raised by some of the rich men of Boston, but who brought religion into last that individuals will forthwith last that of the price was forthwith raised by some of the rich men of Boston, but who does Citizen Rouseillon propose soon at they found themselves safely in the street. As Lonard wended his way home, he could

MERRID ACK; or, Life at the Loom. A Tale. By Day Kallogg Lee. New York : Redfield. For sale

In glancing through the pages of this volume, we have been impressed with the naturalness of its style, the easy flow of its narrative, and New England.

Another autobiography, from the class of

working men. The author, a journeyman printer ix London, draws his materials from "a voluminous experience," and arranges them with reparkable skill; so remarkable, indeed, Although irritated at Baudoin's insinuation, that wh'n his numbers first appeared, they were at 'ibuted to a practiced "fictionist." Few wil commence this volume, without yield-

of admiration or abhorrence into which so many authors have been betrayed, when commenting on the life and deeds of that unfortumurder of Batchelder. The examination nate Queen. The narrative of Mr. Headley is the case has been postponed till Friday. spirited and entertaining.

THE OLD BREWERY AND NEW MISSION HOUSE O THE FIVE POINTS. By the Ladies of the Mission

This is a deeply interesting account of the extraordinary missionary efforts which, commenced not long since, bid fair to produce an entire revolution in that famous, or rather infamous, locality in New York, known as the Five Points. It shows what Christianity can effect, when brought directly to bear upon the most loathsome vice, by heroic, determined men and women, glowing with zeal to do good prevent citizens from voting for him; and as to the outcast and abandoned. The profits on the sales of the book, we are informed in the preface, are to be applied to the support of the Ladies' Mission at the Five Points.

> Gray & Ballantyne and Taylor & Maury, Washing ton, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 393.

we felt the spell of his admirable elecution and rhetorical power in the delivery of the two lectures to which we listened, though we but imperfectly followed the course of his remarks, from our great distance from him and his imperfect pronunciation. The report we read in the newspapers at the time, we had supposed to be full, and so to give us all that was said and worth knowing; so that this volume has been laid aside for examination at some very leisure hour. And now we have to say, that every page of these lectures is full of the most important facts and narrations, grouped with great skill and power. Father Gavazzi is one great skill and power. Father Gavazzi is one for medicinal purposes. The vote was taken of the thousands of great and gifted minds who on the law on the 6th instant, and resulted as Government with this road—such its controlcannot sink their nationality in their relations to the Church of Rome-men who have for long years hoped the time would come when the Church of Rome would range itself on the side of freedom. All ages have had such men, and usually the Pope has beguiled them by promises of reform, until, wearied by fruitless that all the inmates are killed. Bishop Lee's legitimate sphere. It were better that w labor and corrupted by honors conferred, these residence was badly injured. Two barns were should not enjoy the advantages of such a road, great restless souls have been quieted in the like all great spirits, rose to eminence in the storm and whirlwind of war; and, once awake and free from the shackles of caste, he would not submit to go back to his priestly office, to be lost in the gloom of a monastery, or to spend his life as the director of an academy. He was elequent-too much so for the peace of Pius IX

long as the Hierarchy holds its sway.

man Republic, and revised by himself; and, so far as we know, it is the best book of the kind extant. The lectures are twenty in all. The extant. The lectures are twenty in all. The county, has been nominated as the anti-Bencost of the book is one dollar, and we wish it ton and the Nebraska Democratic candidate may have a sale equal to the vaciness of the for Congress in the fourth Congressional dissubjects discussed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

sight of Bunker Hill, the whole power of the house to raise money to pay the necessary ex-Federal Government is exerted to return to for Freedom.

The civil officers of the United States are combined against him. The military and na- in his statements, adds: val forces of the United States have taken nosorders to fire, should an attempt be made at er's death, when his Christian principles were ing man to escape, this man, accused of no against the miserable being whose mad folly erime, to exercise the right of liberty and the had brought to a murderous end his brother's and Appendix.

The Senate then resumed the consideration to be inalienable. The military of the United States have authority to fire upon and destroy all assailants, though they should slaughter many of our readers will respond to this sugthousands upon thousands of the best citizens | gestion. of the Commonwealth! All this, we suppose, exemplifies the beautiful theory of Democracy and Union, State Sovereignty, No Centralization, Inalienable Rights, and all that!

It is stated in Boston, that the claimant knew all about the locality of Burns three weeks ago, but, by the advice of certain friends, concluded to await the passage of the Nebraska Bill, before he attempted his reclamation, so that he might test Northern sentiment after to be printed by the Senate printer. having had that outrageous measure thrust down its throat. We suppose this is an evidence of the fraternal regard of Slaveholders

At one time, during the progress of this transaction, the claimant, it is stated, offered to sell Burns for \$1,200. The price was forthbut, advices having meantime been received from Alexandria, calling upon him to hold on. he refused to complete the bargain, unless the whole expenses of the proceedings besides were paid him! So the negotiation abruptly terminated. We suppose he would rather see Boston in a state of anarchy, the streets running with blood, and the insolent soldiery of the Federal Government bearing sway, than take \$1,200 for a man whom he calls his slave!

its peculiarly interesting revelations of the life a state of things can long continue. An act and spiritual experiences of a factory girl in so odious that it cannot be executed, except at the cost of anarchy, bloodshed, a continual concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Executive, and at the point of the bayonet, must be repealed, or lead to civil war. This constant employment of the army and navy of the United States to compel obedience within a sovereign State, to an act of Congress, is a precedent full of danger to all the States. but especially to the South.

BOSTON, MAY 29, 1 P. M .- The examination

bers are around the court house, and the military are still out.

New York: Stringer & Townsend. ken place. The military continue on duty. the fugitive slave care has been resumed. Messrs. Hale and Giddings are in court. The admission of Burns, that he was here two months since, has been allowed as evidence. Dana is now closing. vention met here this morning, at the new Music Hall. 2,000 persons were present.

The fugitive slave Burns, if remanded, will

THE LECTURES OF FATHER GAVAZZI. Corrected by himself. Now York: M. W. Dodd. For sale by the expolsion of a student from the State University, thirty-five of the students in a body,

We heard Father Gavazzi lecture twice, and pearance of the prisoner. fired, and are still burning. up. John Keys, John Walters, and Hughes, Chambers, drivers were killed; Thos. Hughes, just died, his wife and child badly hurt; Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Reinolds, badly hurt; colored

The trial of the slave case is not yet closed. The spectacle presented is a revolting one. In

penses of the prosecution. Several of his friends in Louisville have acted very generously in the matter, but in consequence of the that he has done just what every white man wealth of the Wards, and the extraordinary would have done in his circumstances-tried efforts made by them to secure impunity for the murder, the expenses of Mr. Butler have been very heavy. Our correspondent, whose

tion was finally disposed of. The motion to reconsider was agreed to-yeas 21, nays 16. table. Lost-yeas 9, nays 26. tion by requiring the copies of the document navs 11.

of the fugitive slave Burns was resumed this morning. There was considerable excitement, but no further outbreaks. The United States

Congress on Monday, July 3, at 12 o'clock M by providing for an adjournment of the two uses on the first Monday in July, till the

third Monday in October next. Mr. Gwin accepted the amendment as modification of the resolution. Messrs. Pettit, Douglas, Toombs, and Brown ugitive slave case has been resumed. The ex-

opposed the recess, and Messrs. Clayton, Dawson, Brodhead, Pratt, Johnson, and Bayard, adcitement is subsiding, the crowd outside has diminished, and as yet no outbreaks have tavocated the resolution.

After further debate, the motion of Mr. Bay-

This subsiding of excitement looks apocryard was lost, and the resolution was adoptedvess 26, navs 17. Boston, May 31, 11/2 .- The testimony in The vetoed Insane Land bill was taken up and postponed till to morrow.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee of Confer once, made a report on the disagreeing votes on the Deficiency bill, by which the appropri-ation for the water works, and all others for the District, are abandoned. It was concurred in, and the Senate ad-

House of Representatives, May 30, 1854. probably be sent home in the revenue cutter Mr. May, by consent, presented a resolution calling for any correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Carroll Spence, our Tuscaloosa, May 30 .- In consequence of Minister at Constantinople; and took occusion to ramark that, when the views of that gentle man shall be correctly understood, and cop-cially when we shall be in po-secsion of an acafter holding a meeting, and resolving that the thentic report of his speech on being presented Well, since this is the day of Young Amerito the Sultan, it will be found that be has ut ca, and the young only are wise, who is to tered nothing incompatible with the true prin

overrule or censure these profound young gen- ciples of our Government. The resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Houston, the House re-NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27 .- By the arrival of solved itself into Committee of the Whole on the steamship Louisiana, we have dates from the state of the Union, and took up the Pacific Galveston to the 21st. By the papers we Railroad bill.

Mr. Gerrit Smith arose, and addressed the Committee in an elaborate argument on the ner has adjourned, on account of the non-ap- subject. He premised that this was substant tially a bill to construct a road to the Facific by The last Legislature of Texas passed a special act, giving to the voters within five miles of Marshall the right to prohibit the sale of spirituous or vinous liquors, in any quantities, except to cwn the territory on which it would b follows: No License, 136; License 66. The ling influence with regard to it; and, because

of this, he would oppose the bill. He was not opposed to the road: no Amer WILMINGTON, DEL., MAY 31.—Two of Du lean could be. It would prove a bond of union pont's powder wagons blew up, this morning, and a blessing to the country. But he was opinside of the city limits. The driver and all posed to its construction by the General Go. posed to its construction by the General Go ernment. He regarded the performance of near by, was blown down, and it is supposed this duty by the Government as beyond its than that the Government should construct it

WILMINGTON, MAY 31 .- Three wagons full of Government as it is, and as it should be administered, and contended that its interference of powder, with fifteen horses, have been blown John Keys, John Walters, and Thomas in the enterprises of the People was subversive of the public welfare and safety. We had boasted of the success of our experi ment in self-government; but we had not at tained to the perfection of self-governmen women in Bishop Lee's house, killed; colored waiter to James E. Price, killed; John Me. Far from it. We had chosen our form of gov-Laughlin's child, and a part of Bishop Lee's ernment, and we choose our rulers; but we do

Mr. Smith proceeded to discuss the nature

not govern ourselves. We have yet to learn Gavazzi sees no hope for Liberty in Italy, so

The explosion took place at the corner of ment is that from which they have mest to James Canby and James E. Price's families The legitimate duty of a Government is six that of protection; and the apprehension of

this truth by the people would be productive of Several residences and six stables were Mr. Smith argued that economy and every other consideration indicated the same policy; and incidentally alluded to the evil of war as

MISSOURI -Henry M. Vories, of Buchanan an off-shoot from this usurpation of the govern-Mr. Perkins obtained the floor, but vielded

Mr. Pheliz, who moved that the Committee ise; which was agreed to. Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Confer We have received a private letter from ence on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Deficiency bill, submitted a report; gentleman of high character, well known in the scientific world, stating that Mr. Noble

which was read; and an irregular debate suc [All the appropriations for the District of Columbia, inserted by the Senate and stricken out by the House, are omitted in the bill as

now reported.] Pending the consideration of this subject, a notion was made to adjourn, and, to accertain, whether there was a quorum present, the year and nays were demanded, when it appeared that there were-year 18, nays 93-seven le than a quorum.

The House subsequently agreed to the re-

ort of the Committee of Conference, and ad-Mr. Stuart submitted a resolution providing

Mr. Benjamin withdrew his motion to recon ider the resolution ordering for the use of the

of the bill granting land to the several States Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in support

of the veto, and against the constitutionalit House of Representatives, May 31, 1854. Mr. Houston moved that the Indian Approriation bill, as amended by the Senate.

ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means and it was so referred. Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back the House bill, as amended by the Senate, for the regula

tion of the pay of postmasters; which was post poned for the present. Mr. Oliver, by consent presented a bill to pro vide for the survey and sale of the public land in Kansas, and to establish a land office there

in. Referred.

merce, reported back, with an adverse recomendation, the bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear river. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. solved itself into Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocock in the chair Mr. J. Perkins arose to address the Comm. tee on Mr. Bennett's land bill; but he first took occasion to review a portion of the address o Messrs. Maurice, Wheeler, Peck, Peckham, and Oliver, of New York, in which the design of subject of the public lands, and against the policy of distribution, contending that Congress acquiring Cuba and annexing Mexico charged upon the President; and in which Mr possesses no power to dispose of the public lands, only so far as it can dispose of money Soulé is alleged to be a party to the designs

Mr. Perkins said he knew nothing of the things charged. He claimed to be influence He by no sectional views, but simply by constitutional convictions. He was not here as a spe-cial advocate of the Administration. But Mr Soulé could not defend himself here; and it was neither manly, chivalric, nor characteris on its amendments to the Deficiency bill, and the of gentlemen occupying a place on this Mr. Perkins read certain extracts, containing

Mr. Walbridge asked leave to offer the folcharges, expressed or implied, against Mr Resolved, (the Senate concurring.) That the of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, knew resident of the Senate and the Speaker of the nothing of the things asserted. He, however, House of Representatives adjourn their respect-ive Houses, sine die, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, at 12 o'clock M. regarded it as totally incredible, that Mr. Soulé had done aught of an unjust, discourtecus, or insulting character. Objection having been made, he moved a Whatever Mr. Soulé had done with respect

to the Black Warrior, he had done at the solicitation of citizens of New York, where that property was owned-of constituents of those very gentlemen.

Mr. P. had voted for the Nebraska bill, be